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*primitives*, and, among studies in the German language, Dr. Victor Utz's *Die Besitzverhältnisse der Tartarenbauern im Kreise Simferopol*, Maurer's *Einleitung zur Geschichte der Mark-, Hof-, Dorf-, Stadtverfassung*, Tschuprow's *Die Feldgemeinschaft*, and Simkhovitch's *Die Feldgemeinschaft in Russland*. The latest distinct advances, however, in the knowledge of this subject are to be found in the untranslated studies of Russian village communities by such Russian authors as Kachorowski, Shvetzow, Shcherbina, Segal, Pawlow-Silwanskij, Grodekow, Bolshakow, Harusin, Dubienskij, Efimenko, Lichkow, Krol, Rumianzew, and Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman's work entitled *Ruskaia Obshchina* (The Russian Village Community) is considered of unusual merit by Mr. Lewiński.

A review of the data gathered in these intensive studies of the widely scattered survivals of a primitive stage of life leads the author to the conclusion that the whole evolution of private property is traceable to four basic principles of universal application and that special racial differences have been without significance.

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*The Ultimate Solution of the American Negro Problem.* By EDWARD EGGLESTON. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1913. 8vo, pp. 285. \$1.50 net.

The solution of the American negro problem still puzzles the American nation. Theories like "the extermination of the weak by the strong," "wholesale deportation through the government," "segregation like the Amerind," etc., have been found wanting, and now comes Mr. Eggleston's optimistic assurance of the ultimate solution.

The first six chapters of this book aim to explain the negro's origin and descent, and the quality of his mind and character. The remaining fourteen chapters deal with negro slavery in America, negro criminality, negro education, and the natural solution of the problem. The author, with optimistic assurance, builds his whole argument around the mental inferiority of the negro race. He points out the negro's tendency to commit crime, and presents statistics showing a decline of 7.7 per cent in population since 1890. He firmly believes that disease, incapacity, and white competition will ultimately eliminate the black race, and that no amount of white intervention in the negroes' behalf will be effectual.

The book is written in simple and dispassionate style for popular reading. It presents nothing really new and its calm assumption of the ultimate natural solution may well be doubted. Withal, it is worth reading by those who look to other ways of solving the problem.

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*Social Work in Hospitals.* By IDA M. CANNON. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. 12mo, pp. xii+260. \$1.50.

The Russell Sage Foundation is putting out this description of a new form of social service by one of the pioneers in the movement. The work was begun